

**Whig National Convention.**

Baltimore, June 16th.  
During all the morning an immense throng of delegates and others were pouring into the city, and the greatest excitement was manifested to see and hear everything that was in any way interesting at the present exciting moment.

At half-past ten the members of the Convention began to assemble in the Hall preparatory to the time of opening, which is fixed at 12 o'clock.

The Hall is beautifully decorated, much more so than when the late Democratic Convention met. The platform is constructed in the centre, is covered with carpeting.

The delegates from the Southern States held a meeting this morning and unanimously adopted a platform, which embraces the compromise in all its parts as a finality.

It was referred to a Committee of one from each State in the Convention.

The delegation from Massachusetts subscribed to the platform, and it is believed the Convention will finally adopt it, although an animated struggle will undoubtedly take place before this will be accomplished. Many of the Northern members have already expressed a decided opposition to it.

The whole city presents one living mass, and the excitement is intense.

At 12 o'clock the Convention was preliminarily organized by selecting Hon. George Evans, of Me., as Chairman, and Messrs. Upton, of Louisiana, and Bryan, of North Carolina, as Secretaries.

A motion was made to appoint a Committee of one from each State to select permanent officers for the Convention.

The motion for the appointment of a committee of one from each state to select permanent officers, was adopted.—Each delegation to name its member and committee. The member from Pennsylvania is Wm. Jessup.

On motion a committee of one from each state was appointed on Credentials. Mr. Kunkle being the member from this state.

On motion the Convention then adjourned until six o'clock, P. M.

At six o'clock, the Convention re-assembled. After considerable discussion touching the propriety of adopting Rules for the Government of the Convention, before a regular organization had been effected, the Committee on Permanent Officers reported—for President, JOHN G. CHAPMAN, of Maryland, with 31 Vice Presidents, and 13 Secretaries. The Vice President from Pennsylvania is John Strohm. Considerable debate took place on the proper mode of taking the question upon the adoption of the Report. It was decided to take it by states. The call of the States was then commenced, but was superseded as unnecessary, and the Report was adopted unanimously.

Mr. Chapman, on taking the Chair made an excellent address. Prayer was then offered up by the Rev. Thomas H. Stockton.

The Committee on Credentials not being ready to report, and there being no probability of their speedily bringing their ocerous duties to a close, the Convention adjourned to Thursday morning.

**SECOND DAY.**

The President called the Convention to order at 12 o'clock, when proceedings were opened with a prayer by Rev. Dr. ATKINSON, Episcopalian.

There was a full attendance. Heat most oppressive, fans waving in all directions.

Engravings of SCOTT, FILLMORE and WEBSTER are suspended from the walls. The Committee on Credentials reported that they had made considerable progress, and asked leave to sit during the session of the Convention which was granted.

The proceedings of yesterday having been read, Messrs. CABELL and BRANFORD severally introduced resolutions having in view the completion of the organization, by adopting rules for the government of the Convention.

The resolution of Mr. WELCH for the same purpose, offered yesterday, was withdrawn, when after a debate, the following, proposed by Mr. BOTTS, was adopted.

Resolved, That on every vote on which a division shall be ordered, each State shall be entitled to as many votes, and no more, as such State is entitled to in the Electoral College, and that the rules of the House of Representatives be adopted as the rules of this Convention, so far as the same may be applicable.

On the adoption of the above resolution, there was long continued applause.

The PRESIDENT made an appeal to gentlemen to observe order. He trusted the utmost silence would be generally observed. Continued demonstrations of applause were unbecoming the dignity and character of American citizens. We are, he said, apt to be led away by our feelings, but let us in future be governed by our judgment.

Mr. DUNDAN (Louisiana) offered the following Resolutions:

Resolved, That a Committee, to consist of one member from each State in the Union, represented in this Convention, be appointed, whose duty it shall be to draft a series of resolutions expressive of the sentiments of the Whigs of the Union on the great doctrines cherished by them; or, otherwise, a Platform of Principles to be

maintained by the Whigs in the coming campaign.

Resolved, That the Members of said Committee be selected by the Delegation from each State represented, appointing its own Member, and the Committee to appoint its own Chairman.

Resolved, That this Convention will not proceed to ballot for or otherwise nominate a Candidate for President, of Vice-President, until the said Committee shall have reported, and this Convention shall have taken final action on the said report.

The Committee appointed for the purpose, reported a Whig Platform, as follows:

The Whigs of the United States, in Convention assembled, firmly adhering to the great conservative principles by which they are controlled and governed, and now as ever relying upon the intelligence of the American people, with an abiding confidence in their capacity for self-government, and their devotion to the Constitution and the Union, do proclaim the following as the political sentiments and determination for the establishment and maintenance of which their national organization as a party was affected:

First. The Government of the United States is of a limited character, and it is confined to the exercise of powers expressly granted by the Constitution, and such as may be necessary and proper for carrying the granted powers into full execution, and that all powers not granted or necessarily implied are expressly reserved to the States respectively and to the people.

Second. The State Governments should be held secure to their reserved rights, and the General Government sustained on its constitutional powers, and that the Union should be revered and watched over as the palladium of our liberties.

Third. That while struggling freedom everywhere enlists the warmest sympathy of the Whig party, we still adhere to the doctrines of the Father of his Country, as announced in his Farewell Address, of keeping ourselves free from all entangling alliances with foreign countries, and of never quitting our own to stand upon foreign ground; that our mission as a republic is not to propagate our opinions, or impose on other countries on form of government, by artifice or force; but to teach by example, and show by our success, moderation and justice, the blessings of self-government, and the advantages of free institutions.

Fourth. That, as the people make and control the Government, they should obey its constitution, laws and treaties, as they would retain their self-respect, and the respect which they claim and will enforce from foreign powers.

Fifth. Revenue sufficient for the expenses of an economical administration of the Government, in time of peace, ought to be derived from a duty on imports, and not from direct taxation; and in laying such duties, sound policy requires a just discrimination, whereby suitable encouragement may be afforded to American industry, equally to all classes, and to all parts of the country.

Sixth. The Constitution vests in Congress the power to open and repair harbors, and remove obstructions from navigable rivers, whenever improvements are necessary for the common defense, and for the protection and facility of commerce with foreign nations, or among the States—said improvements being, in every instance, national and general in their character.

Seventh. The Federal and State Governments are parts of one system, alike necessary for the common prosperity, peace and security, and ought to be regarded alike with a cordial, habitual and immovable attachment. Respect for the authority of each and acquiescence in the just constitutional measures of each, are duties required by the plainest considerations of national, state and individual welfare.

Eighth. That the series of measures known as the Compromise, including the Fugitive Slave law, are received and acquiesced in by the Whig party of the United States as a settlement in principle and substance—a final settlement of the dangerous and exciting subjects which they embrace, and so far as the Fugitive Slave law is concerned, we will maintain the same and insist on its strict enforcement until time and experience shall demonstrate the necessity of further legislation against evasion or abuse, but not impairing its present efficiency, and we deprecate all future agitation of the Slavery question as dangerous to our peace, and we will discountenance all efforts at the renewal or continuance of such agitation in Congress or out of it, whenever, wherever or however the attempt may be made, and will maintain this system of measures as a policy essential to the nationality of the Whig party and the integrity of the Union.

Mr. ASHmun stated that these resolutions had been agreed to by the committee by an almost unanimous vote. They were immediately considered by the Convention, Mr. CHOATE, of Massachusetts, having led off in an exceedingly able and eloquent speech in their support. The debate was then continued, in an animated and eloquent strain, by Mr. ANDERSON, of Ohio, Mr. BOTTS, of Virginia, Mr. ARCHER, of Virginia, Mr. DAYTON, of New Jersey, and others. The result was the adoption of the resolutions by the Convention by a very large majority—Yeas 227, Nays 65. This important question having been thus happily disposed of, the way was cleared to the main business of the Convention—namely, the nomination of candidates for President and Vice President of the United States; and the Convention accordingly proceeded to vote for a Presidential candidate.

The following is the result of the different ballotings:

Ballots.	Scott	Fillmore	Webster	Crittenden
1st	131	133	29	
2d	133	131	29	
3d	133	131	29	
4th	134	130	29	
5th	130	133	30	
6th	133	131	29	
7th	131	133	28	
8th	133	131	28	
9th	133	131	29	
10th	135	130	29	
11th	134	131	28	
12th	134	130	28	
13th	134	130	28	
14th	133	130	29	
15th	133	130	29	
16th	135	129	28	
17th	132	131	20	
18th	132	131	29	
19th	132	131	29	
20th	132	131	29	
21st	133	131	28	
22d	132	130	30	
23d	132	130	30	
24th	133	129	30	
25th	133	128	31	
26th	134	128	30	
27th	134	128	30	
28th	134	128	30	
29th	134	128	30	
30th	134	128	30	
31st	134	128	30	
32d	134	128	30	
33d	134	128	29	1
34th	134	126	28	4
35th	134	128	28	1
36th*	136	127	28	1
37th*	136	128	28	
38th*	136	127	29	
39th*	134	128	30	
40th†	132	126	32	
41st	132	129	32	
42d	134	128	30	
43d	134	128	30	
44th	133	128	30	
45th	133	127	32	
46th	134	127	31	
47th	135	129	29	
48th	137	124	30	
49th	139	122	30	
50th	142	122	28	
51st	142	120	29	
52d	148	119	25	
53d	159	112	21	

\* On the 36th ballot Bates received 1 vote. On the 37th, Douglass (of Cal.) received 1 vote. On the 36th there were 3 blanks, and on the 37th, 38th, and 39th ballots, 2.

† On the 40th ballot, Choate (of Mass.) received 1 vote.

Bates, of Missouri, got one vote on the 33d ballot, from New York. California gave one for Crittenden. Three votes for Crittenden, on the 34th ballot, were received from Illinois.

A motion to adjourn was made after the 34th ballot, by Mr. Bennett, of New York, and not agreed to—ayes 76, nays 217.

A resolution was offered by a Delegate from Alabama, to declare the nomination unanimous.

Mr. Dayton (N. J.) made an eloquent speech, setting forth the character and services of the nominee, giving an eloquent eulogy on Scott, and appealing to the South in behalf of an earnest support. Alabama and other Delegates from the South, have stated that the adoption of the Platform removed their objections to vote against Scott.

Mr. Jones, Tenn., read a letter from Scott, dated yesterday, saying:

"Having the honor to be a candidate of the Whig Convention, I will accept the nomination if tendered to me with the platform laid down by the Convention."

Louisiana then pledged herself to the nominee. North Carolina came in unanimously. New-York responded through Mr. Babcock, from Mr. Fillmore's District, saying the nomination of Gen. Scott will give more joy to Mr. Fillmore than his own name.

Mr. Grantland, of Georgia, announced Georgia for the nominee.

Half-past one—Guns are now being fired from Federal Hill in honor of the nomination.

Mr. Bryan, of S. C., responded on behalf of the Delegation of that State, that Scott had endorsed the platform, and South Carolina, endorses Scott.

Mr. Stewart, of California, promised an overwhelming majority for Scott.

The Chairman of the Alabama Delegation left his Delegation to answer for themselves.

Mississippi responded heartily in favor of the nominee.

One of the Massachusetts Delegates responded in favor of Scott, promising the largest majority of any State in the Union.

The responses from the South have caused considerable enthusiasm, and as each State responded, hearty cheers were given.

Georgia, through Mr. Dawson, responded, and promised that the Whigs of Georgia would accept Scott on the Whig platform, and would do their best to elect him.

Indiana promised to respond to the nomination by acres of ratification meetings and a score of thousands of majority.

Gov. Johnston, of Pennsylvania, while honoring Millard Fillmore and Mr. Webster felt constrained with his fellow Delegates to stick to Scott, knowing him to be the only candidate for whom they could promise a positive and glorious majority, larger than that given to Taylor or Harrison.

Other States responded.

Mr. Botts announced that this would probably be the last general Convention of the Whig party during the lifetime of Henry Clay, and therefore offered a resolution expressive of sympathy and regard, and that his memory will never die.

The resolution was adopted by acclamation.

Simon Draper responded for N. York, pledging that State for the nominee.

The Convention then decided to proceed to the nomination of a candidate for Vice President. Upon the second ballot, WM. A. GRAHAM, of North Carolina, was nominated.

After the nomination of Mr. Graham, Mr. H. W. Miller of North Carolina, rose and thanked the Convention for the honor done his State, and pledged 10,000 majority for the ticket.

A resolution was adopted thanking the officers and the Committee of Arrangements, and authorizing the President to inform the nominees of their election.

After speeches from the President and others, the Convention adjourned sine die.

Coal.—The Pottsville Miners' Journal says:

"Prices are firm, with an upward tendency. Some of our operators are asking ten cents advance for a prime article of White Ash Coal, and by the 1st of July the best quality of White Ash Coal will command two dollars per ton in this region. On the 1st of July an advance of ten cents per ton will take place on the Canal and Railroad, which will cause an advance of about 25 cents per ton at Richmond. On the 1st of September the rates will again advance ten cents on the Railroad and Canal, and another advance of 50 to 25 cents per ton will take place at Richmond, Freights to the East will also advance beyond the present high point towards the close of the season."

**The Crops.**

¶ The Augusta (Maine) Farmer thinks the hay crop must be a greatly diminished one, and the corn crop looks still more doubtful of ever coming to maturity. Great complaints are heard on all sides that the seed corn has failed to come up, and many have planted their fields the second time with the hope that it would yet germinate and come forth in season. Either the seed corn of last year's growth was not sufficiently ripened to insure its germination, or the excessive dry weather has had rather an uncomform effect; for a great part of that which was planted has rotted.

¶ The Western Reserve (Ohio) Chronicle, says: From present indications, there is to be a large crop of wheat, and grass will be unprecedented. There is some danger of damage from "lodging," owing to the luxuriant growth. Apples promise to be very abundant, and peaches and other fruit in moderate quantities. Corn planting was very late, and there is much complaint that the seed did not germinate, yet if July and August should be favorable we may anticipate a reasonable crop of corn.

¶ The Texas papers say that there never was a better prospect of a large cane crop on the Brazos. The cotton, although retarded by the recent cold weather, has generally recovered, and the crop bids fair to be a large one. The corn has suffered some from the drought, but is in a forward condition. The prospect for large crops is very good in that section.

¶ The Port Tobacco Times says: Our farmers are busily engaged preparing for their wheat harvest. Judging from the appearance of some fields we presume that by the middle of next week the harvest will have been fairly commenced in our country.

¶ The Marlboro' Gazette says: The wheat crop in this vicinity gives promise of a fine harvest. Nearly three-fourths of the tobacco crop has been planted.—Plants have been abundant, and, with favorable weather, a fair crop may be made.

**THE NORTH BRANCH LOAN OF PENNSYLVANIA.**—The North Branch Canal loan was awarded on the 15th inst., to Messrs. C. R. Fisher, of Philadelphia, Duncan, Sherman & Co., New York, and George Peabody, of London. Two hundred thousand dollars were taken at four and a-half per cent. per annum, and six hundred and fifty thousand at five per cent. per annum. It will be recollected that a lesser rate in interest, instead of a premium, was requested from bidders.—The loan was advertised as a six per cent. loan.

¶ The Judges of the Court of Philadelphia county have declared their intention to prevent the sale of ardent spirits hereafter on Sunday. Their determination has caused considerable feeling among those who will be immediately affected thereby.

¶ In Tennessee, a man has been condemned to five years' imprisonment for marrying his niece.

**DEATH TO RATS.**—We learn from an exchange that an ingenious instrument has been invented by Mr. Seaward, a printer, at Indianapolis, Indiana, which will be death to rats. To the treadle on which the bait is placed, is attached an iron lever, communicating with a wire spring, to which is fastened a sharp instrument, which revolves rapidly when the treadle is touched, hitting the rat between the peepers and knocking it six or eight feet from the trap which resets itself instantly for another rat.

**How he Lashes his Friends.**

We extract the following from the last Wilkes-Barre Farmer, a Cass paper, one of the most ably-edited and independent papers in the county.

**AN AMENDMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION ABOLISHING LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLIES IN THIS COMMONWEALTH, AND ESTABLISHING AN EXECUTIVE COUNCIL, TOGETHER WITH THE GOVERNOR, SHALL FRAME ALL LAWS TO BE SUBMITTED TO THE ADOPTION OR REJECTION OF THE PEOPLE.**—Such is the proposition placed under our flag to-day, to be kept there as long as we shall print—until some better plan shall be devised, or until the fundamental law of our Commonwealth shall be changed to conform therewith. It was the common, nay universal remark of every man with whom we conversed who had visited the seat of Government last winter, that such a diabolical mass of ignorance and vice never before congregated together in the same capacity, as was assembled there last session. That it was bad enough in former years, but that at no period had an equally disgraceful spectacle been presented. This was especially remarked of the House, the Senate having exhibited the superior wisdom of killing outright between one and two hundred bills passed by the former body.

¶ Clearfield county is likely to become a sort of Texas, the Legislature having legislated it out of White's judicial district into Knox's, who it is rumored, refuses to accept it, consequently no courts are held there.

The Tribune in commenting upon the fact that our Americans abroad, all assume to be Colonels at least, and on the folly and absurdity of their pretensions, gives the following capital hit:

"Of what rank are you?" asked a brisk Frenchman of a sensible Yankee, with whom he had struck up a traveller's intimacy. "I am a private," was the answer. "Thank Heaven!" was the reply, "that I have found an American who is not an officer; I never saw one before."

**Agreeing to Disagree.**

We learn from a friend in Lancaster that, on Saturday, a Locofoco ratification—or what was intended to be a ratification meeting—was held at that place, at which Mr. Buchanan was to have spoken but refused to attend. Col. Frazer, the leader of the anti-Buchanan faction, was called for, and took the stand, but when he commenced speaking, a general uproar ensued, half the meeting opposing, the other half supporting him in vain. The anti-Buchananites shouted, "Put him out"—"Down with him"—"Turn him out"—"Benedict Arnold"—with other elegant, phrases of oburgation; and these were intermingled with hisses and all sorts of interruptions. The greatest confusion prevailed for some time; and at length, apprehensions of a riot being entertained, several of the gas lights were extinguished and the room partially cleared. Finally the Sheriff was sent for, and he having succeeded in restoring order, Col. Frazer resumed his speech, and the meeting went on as usual. The Colonel was delighted that Buchanan had been shelved, and he proceeded to eulogize Gen. Pierce. Our informant says that there was no enthusiasm manifested in favor of the candidates, and considers that Pierce is a dead weight among the Democracy of that region.

¶ The after-piece to the Locofoco ratification meeting says the Independent Whig was enacted yesterday morning at 7 o'clock, at the corner of Centre Square and West King Street. The amusement was rare, consisting of several well directed blows between the War Horse and one of the leading Buchanan men. The proceedings were interrupted by the interference of several outsiders, consequently, neither party can claim the victory.

**Population of the United States.**

Maine	537,088
New Hampshire	317,864
Vermont	313,611
Massachusetts	992,888
Rhode Island,	147,654
Connecticut,	370,791
New York,	3,097,394
New Jersey,	489,555
Pennsylvania,	2,311,786
Maryland,	583,035
Delaware,	91,535
District of Columbia,	51,687
Virginia,	1,421,661
North Carolina,	868,903
South Carolina,	668,507
Georgia,	905,999
Florida,	87,401
Alabama,	771,671
Mississippi,	606,555
Louisiana,	511,974
Texas,	212,592
Ohio,	1,980,401
Michigan,	397,654
Illinois,	851,469
Indiana,	988,416
Kentucky,	982,405
Tennessee,	1,002,625
Arkansas,	207,890
Missouri,	682,044
Iowa,	192,214
Wisconsin,	305,191
Oregon,	13,293
Minnesota,	6,077
New Mexico,	61,505

United States 23,267,723

**Littell's Living Age.**

Extracts of letters from Judge Story, Chancellor Kent, and President Adams.

CAMBRIDGE, April 24, 1844.  
I have read the prospectus with great pleasure, and entirely approve the plan. If it can only obtain the public patronage long enough, and large enough, and securely enough, to attain its true ends, it will contribute in an eminent degree to give a healthy tone, not only to our literature, but to public opinion. It will enable us to possess, in a moderate compass, a select library of the best productions of the age. It will do more: it will redeem our periodical literature from the reproach of being devoted to light and superficial reading, to transitory speculations, to sickly and ephemeral sentimentalities, and false and extravagant sketches of life and character.

JOSEPH STORY.  
NEW YORK, 7th May, 1844.  
I approve very much of the plan of the "Living Age;" and if it be conducted with the intelligence, spirit and taste that the prospectus indicates, (of which I have no reason to doubt,) it will be one of the most instructive and popular periodicals of the day.

JAMES KENT.  
WASHINGTON, 27 Dec. 1845.  
In all the Periodical Journals devoted to literature and science which abound in Europe and in this country, this has appeared to me the most useful. It contains indeed the exposition only of the current literature of the English language, but this, by its immense extent and comprehension, includes a portraiture of the human mind in the utmost expansion of the present age.

J. Q. ADAMS.  
**PROSPECTUS.**  
This work is conducted in the spirit of Littell's Museum of Foreign Literature, (which was favorably received by the public for twenty years), but as it is twice as large, and appears so often, we not only give spirit and freshness to it by many things which were excluded by a month's delay, but while thus extending our scope and gathering a greater and more attractive variety, are able so to increase the solid and substantial part of our literary, historical, and political harvest, as fully to satisfy the wants of the American reader.

The elaborate and stately Essays of the Edinburgh Quarterly, and other Reviews, and Blackwood's noble criticisms on Poetry, his keen political Commentaries, his highly wrought Tales, and vivid descriptions of rural and mountain scenery; and the contributions to Literature, History, and Common Life, by the sagacious Spectator, the sparkling Examiner, the judicious Athenaeum, the busy and industrious Literary Gazette, the sensible and comprehensive Britannia, the sober and respectable Christian Observer; these are intermingled with the Military and Naval reminiscences of the United Service, and with the best articles of the Dublin University, New Monthly, Fraser's, Tait's, Amusements' Hood's, & Sporting Magazines, and of Chambers' admirable Journal. We do not consider it beneath our dignity to borrow wit and wisdom from Punch; and, when we think it good enough, make use of the thunder of the Times. We shall increase our variety by importations from the continent of Europe, and from the new growth of the British colonies.

The steamship has brought Europe, Asia, and Africa into our neighborhood, and will greatly multiply our connections, as Merchants, Travellers, and Politicians, with all parts of the world so that much more than ever it now becomes every intelligent American to be informed of the condition and changes of foreign countries. And this not only because of their nearer connection with ourselves, but because the nations seem to be hastening, through a rapid process of change, to some new state of things, which the merely political prophet cannot compute or foresee.

Geographical Discoveries, the progress of Colonization, (which is extending over the whole world,) and Voyages and Travels, will be favorite matter for our selections; and, in general, we shall systematically and very fully acquaint our readers with the great department of Foreign affairs, without entirely neglecting our own.

While we aspire to make the Living Age desirable to all who wish to keep themselves informed of the rapid progress of the movement—to Statesmen, Divines, Lawyers, and Physicians—to men of business and men of leisure—it is still a stronger object to make it attractive and useful to their Wives and Children. We believe that we can thus do some good in our day and generation; and hope to make the work indispensable in every well-informed family. We say indispensable, because in this day of cheap literature it is not possible to guard against the influx of what is bad taste and vicious in morals, in any other way than by furnishing a sufficient supply of a healthy character. The mental and moral appetite must be gratified.

We hope that, by "winnowing the wheat from the chaff," by providing abundantly for the immigration, and by a large collection of Biography, Voyages, Travels, History, and more solid matter, we may produce a work which shall be